

Marginal Column
By ZEVY LAQUEUR

Petrol, Kerosene Prices Up Today, Subsidy Dropped

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE last time I saw Paris' — Messrs Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein II have reported for some time — her heart was warm and gay. Well, it is now four degrees centigrade and to be quite frank, not very gay either. But Paris is still a lively place though there are less dilapidated taxis than before, food is plentiful and there is very little unemployment. Sacha Guitry's new film is playing in 25 cinemas at the same time but The Cactus (Dr. Mabuse) and "Battleship Potemkin" are drawing full houses. (Did they really know how to make better films in the 'twenties?) The only major innovation in Parisian geography appears to be the partial transfer of the Esplanade des Invalides from the Seine to the Palais Royal. And yet even if one tries hard not to be influenced unduly by the cold and the rain and the general mood accompanying it, one has to admit that the atmosphere prevailing is not exactly one of buoyant optimism.

The French crisis, when all is said and done, is basically due to the fact that the majority of French industry and agriculture cannot compete with the Germans or the British because the French prices are 15-20% higher than theirs. Hence, the opposition by influential vested interests to European economic cooperation, the ever higher wall of protective customs. At the same time, it appears that even a modest amount of rationalization in industry and the elimination of some of the trade (hundreds of thousands of jobs have no economic sense) whatsoever would cause a fall in prices by 15% and make French products competitive again. A typical example of the success of the introduction of more rational working methods are the coal mines in the North of France, which have doubled labour productivity per hour and can now afford to pay 75,000-90,000 francs or about three times as much as the average wage in industry.

DURING the coming two weeks the major French parties, the Socialists, Communists and the Catholic M.R.P. are to hold their annual conventions. There is some reason to assume that the Communist Congress will hear much self-criticism. The recent by-elections in Brest, Le Havre and other cities previously mentioned in this column have brought a decline in the Party and the general strike of April 26 was the most dismal failure in recent French history, though the Christian trade unions collaborated with the C.G.T. on that occasion. And on May Day, 8,000 stalwarts (out of membership of more than three million) went to the Party demonstration. But seen in the context of the confusion prevailing in the rest of the parties the present decline in the French Communist Party does not appear so very serious.

THE main question in France, however, remains whether any left of centre coalition will emerge from the present hopeful trend in recent by-elections, able and willing to give the country a lead. The results of these reforms which are so long overdue, and which for a time at least would make the government highly unpopular. The absence of such initiative is perhaps the most disconcerting sign in the present situation. Can it be that country which provided elixir for the glory of France and Europe during many hundreds of years should have exhausted its force? Can it be that Paris because it was the first centre of culture in Europe in the 19th century, in Europe and the world is prevented from finding its way in the 20th century — just because of its success in the past — as a correspondent in the Catholic "Esprit" argued the other day? Is it true that the split of France was really broken in 1939/40 and has not entirely recovered since then, as some others argue? Or is it not rather a comparatively small group of persons who may have exhausted their energy, while the people as a whole have remained unaffected by these developments?

Paris, May 29.

Turkey Bound, Iraq Free — "Guardian"

MANCHESTER. Saturday (Reuter). — The Liberal "Manchester Guardian" said yesterday that Turkey might well ask why Iraq should receive American military aid unconditionally, while Turkey "had to bind itself with so many undertakings."

Among other difficulties, the Turks "look with disquiet" on the proposal by the Pakistanis to take part in an Arab conference in Jerusalem on what to do about Israel. They would prefer that Pakistan should close her eyes to Israel.

TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES

WISH TO ADVISE THEIR ESTEEMED CLIENTS THAT AS OF MAY 31, 1954, THEIR TELEPHONE NUMBER IN TEL AVIV WILL BE CHANGED TO:

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Jordan Quits U.N. Council Debate

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — Jordan announced here last night that it was withdrawing from the U.N. Security Council debate on tense Israel-Jordan relations. The text of a letter to this effect to the President of the Council was released late U.N. headquarters.

It was signed by Abdul Mumim Rifai, Jordan Ambassador to the U.S. and said:

"I have the honour to inform you that upon instructions from my Government, I am not empowered to participate in the debate before the Council or to take part in its present discussions."

Jordan had requested that Jordan, which is not a member of the U.N., should be required to give an undertaking that, for the purposes of the dispute, it would accept the obligations of pacific settlement as provided in the U.N. Charter.

Jordan's refusal to comply with the U.N. request has held up the resumption of Council debates on the charges and counter-charges which have been brought before it.

The paper also carried details of the text of the exchange of views between the British Embassy in Amman and the Jordan Government, published in Arabic in Cairo.

Publication of these exchanges was said to have raised considerable doubts in Jordan as to the present British position in relation to the latter.

'Attack Prepared'
This viewpoint was further heightened by reports of Gen. Glubb Pasha when the British Commander of the Arab Legion said that Israel was preparing an attack against Jordan but that the Arab position was still uncertain.

He added that he could not tell what Syria or Egypt would do; the British had given certain assurances but the timing of the implementation of those promises and he could not say whether they would intervene in one, four or 14 days. Without outside help, the Arabs would have to withdraw in two stages. First, to a line from Ramallah to Jericho; secondly across the Jordan River.

Objections Overruled
The Council, after a long procedural debate, decided over Arab and Soviet objections, that Israel-Jordan relations in general must be considered in withdrawal from the Security Council debate. He said Britain had hoped that a general debate, with all interested parties present, would serve to ease the current tension.

The Jordan Government considers the U.N. a place for the "exchange of abuse and denunciation," a spokesman for the national delegation to the U.N. charged today.

Commenting on Jordan's withdrawal from the Security Council debate, the spokesman declared that Jordan "in no circumstances" considers the U.N. as a suitable forum for settling disputes.

Transferred from Germany will be transferred from the Bank Leumi account with the Rheinische Girozentrale in Cologne or the Sueddeutsche Bank AG in Frankfurt-am-Main. The transfers will be made at the IL1,800 per dollar from the Treasury. B. Denmark and Norway — 95% disso rate (exporter receives IL1,71 rate). Argentina, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Turkey and Yugoslavia — 100% disso rate (i.e. exporter receives IL1,800 per dollar from the Treasury).

Changes in the regulations governing the foreign currency earned by exporters, designed to encourage them, were announced by the Controller of Foreign Currency in a circular to banks dated May 27.

New Currency Transfer Rules

The chief effect of the changes is to enable exporters to sell their foreign currency to the Treasury for Israeli pounds, and then to repurchase this foreign currency at the same price when they are again ready to import raw materials and have been issued an import licence. It is proposed that not more than six months have elapsed.

With regard to "clearing countries," the rate the exporter will receive for his foreign currency will depend on the "disso rate" fixed for the country in which the currency was earned. There are three categories: A. France, Holland, Sweden, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Turkey and Yugoslavia — 100% disso rate (i.e. exporter receives IL1,800 per dollar from the Treasury). B. Denmark and Norway — 95% disso rate (exporter receives IL1,71 rate). C. Argentina, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Turkey and Yugoslavia — 100% disso rate (exporter receives IL1,82 rate).

Foreign currency earned in Category A countries may also be repurchased for use in Category B or C countries, and that in Category B may also be repurchased for use in Category C countries.

Jordanians Begin Nuisance Shooting Along Lines

The Jordanians appear to have begun one of their periodic nuisance shooting campaigns along the border.

Mrs. Ilana Bakkash, 50, of the Musrara quarter in Jerusalem, was seriously injured in the arm and shoulder on Friday night by a bullet fired from the direction of the Jordan side. The police reported she was transferred to the Hadassah Hospital.

Mrs. Bakkash was standing near a table around which her family and guests were seated, when the shot was fired. The bullet passed through the window screen. The window faces the border, which is about 80 metres from the house.

Ross "Der", 36, of Mamilla Road, was slightly injured in the head yesterday afternoon by a stone thrown by the hibbusha from the Old City wall.

Automatic fire was opened on Friday at 5.30 p.m. from over the border on Yeffet Shalom, of Netiv HaZalma Heh,

The exchange followed an intense configuration in the kibbutz olive grove, which was set up.

Hutchison Commission Raps Israel
The Hutchison Commission, whose members are the Jordan MAC delegates and the UN Chairman, Commander E. Hutchison, condemned Israel "in the strongest terms" on Friday for what he termed a flagrant violation of the armistice agreement, and called upon her to take the necessary steps to prevent aggression against Jordan in future.

Thirty armed Israelis, according to the Commission, opened automatic fire and wantonly killed four Jordanian farmers. (The commission is confirming at the present time that the group of alleged incident has it that two farmers were killed.)

The attack was alleged to have been made on Wednesday last at 8 p.m. by men who crossed the lines and reached Khirbet Juba. The men, whose trail a Jordanian tracker said he had followed, were found "burned to a cinder." One of them 10 years old. The Israelis then reportedly tied their hands and took them to the house of one farmer and made them stand in the corner of the room.

According to the evidence of unidentified witnesses, one Israeli said there where their hands would be found in the

Colonists Warn Tunisia Becoming 'Second Kenya'

TUNIS, Saturday. — Several hundred French colonists today mobbed the French Resident-General, M. Pierre Voizard, when he arrived at the airport here after a short conference in Paris to discuss the deteriorating situation in the French North African Protectorate.

They shouted "Resign, murderer," as the Resident-General, pale but smiling, walked through the airport gates towards his car. Others shook their fists at the French Defense Minister, M. Pierre Pleven, who accompanied him from Paris.

The wildly jostling crowd expressed their anger at the Vichy administration for failing to protect them against Tunisian Fellagha (native nationalist outlaws) who murdered five French farmers last Thursday.

Premier "kicked" Molotov Creates Swiss Precedent

BERN, Saturday (UPI). — The Swiss, who for the first time received a member of the Soviet Government to-day when the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. V.M. Molotov, drove from Geneva to the Swiss capital for a courtesy visit.

There were no diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Switzerland until 1947.

Mr. Molotov was first received by the Swiss Foreign Minister, Mr. Max Petit-Pierre. Later, he was presented to Federal President, Mr. Rodolphe Rubatet, with whom he lunched.

A spokesman said that it was the first operation since Dien Bien Phu.

Gen. Cogny, the Commander-in-Chief of Indo-China, has driven a mobile command post into tanks and aircraft into the Khe-Nor area where the Communists have their main bases and supply depots in deep caves. He threatens to cut off all supplies and communications of the Vietminh regiment threatening the French outpost of Yen Phu by driving behind them and forming a second circle around the Vietnamese troops.

Tunisian residents expressed fear yesterday that this country would become another Korea with terrorists like Mau Mau, with organized, well-armed units which are sometimes in uniform.

French farming families are leaving the land and moving for pastures in the south-west of here. They regard the Fellaghas as isolated outlaws committing occasional hold-ups and kidnappings, but as organized, well-armed units which are sometimes in uniform.

French counter-complained that Jordan, by its refusal to agree to direct talks between the two countries and by attacks such as that on a bus near the Scorpion Pass, in which 11 Israelis died, had virtually repudiated the Armistice Agreement.

Government circles said that Jordan would be transferred to the new call-up will first affect 40,000 men born in September, October and November, 1933. These was understood, would be called to the colour in June instead of in October.

Another 40,000 born in December, January and February, 1934, would be called up between July and October, it was learned.

France to Call Up 80,000 to Army

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — The French Cabinet yesterday announced drastic moves to meet the crisis in Indo-China, including immediate call-up of men due to be conscripted next October, and creation of a "general reserve" of several active divisions which a spokesman said might consist of 40,000 volunteers on long-term regulars.

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Ike Hits McCarthy Informer Network

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UPI). — President Eisenhower yesterday checked attempts by Senator Joseph McCarthy to create a network of informers within Government departments and was quickly won over by the angry Senators.

Sen. McCarthy had called on government workers to report to Congress anything they knew of Communism, treason or other crimes.

He drew a sharply worded reply yesterday from the White House, and the Constitutional and government agencies charged with protecting national security, could not be "surprised" by any individual.

The Senator's first reaction to this was an assertion that he would continue to seek information from within the Government and protect his sources whether the President liked it or not.

BUNCHE CLEARED

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — The Loyalty Board, which investigated allegations of Communism by the American Negroes, cleared Dr. Ralph Bunche, the Negro leader of the UNRRA, who had been accused of being a Communist and aiding the Chinese Communists.

The resolution was passed by the Senate on Friday.

TITO TO GREECE

ATHENS, Saturday (UPI). — South Korea announced today that a Southeast Asian anti-Communist conference will be held in Chinhia on June 15.

The meeting will be attended by representatives of the Philippines, Formosa, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Zaire.

With the introduction of "Meeng" (Spirits) we have a national drink of which we can be proud. Made of local wine especially prepared for "Meeng" the oil of Rishon-le-Zion and Zikhron Ya'akov. Easy to fix this delicious thirst quencher: Combine 2/3 soda — 1/3 wine and refresh in the heat of the day.

Good for health because of the pure wine prepared by the Rishon-le-Zion and Zikhron Ya'akov cellars. Ask for Spirits and join the army of supporters of our new national drink.

Indo-China Chiefs Called To Geneva for Truce Talks

US Agrees 'With Reservations'

GENEVA, Saturday. — The nine nations trying to end the Indo-China war today summoned representatives to report here next week to negotiate details of a cease-fire. This is the first major decision of the five-week-old Far East conference.

The decision, which had been expected, was taken at a four-hour private session, the 11th of the series under the chairmanship of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V.M. Molotov.

The semi-military representatives are expected to start their talks here next Thursday with discussions on Vietnam, largest of the three

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THE decision of the United States Government to supply arms to Iraq appears to be approaching the stage of implementation.

A DANGEROUS TACTIC, following the visit of the American military mission to that country. The Egyptian newspaper, "Al Ahram," indicates that it is proposed to equip four armoured brigades with heavy guns, tanks and appropriate aircraft, and that the proximity of Iraq to Azerbaijan has been taken into consideration in making these calculations.

As was foreseen by competent observers when the intention to grant United States arms to Iraq was first mooted, the other Arab states have now indicated that they, too, would like to be included in the hand-out, and are concerning among themselves an agreement of the conditions under which such arms would be acceptable. The candidates in this connection are said to be Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the Lebanon and Syria. The desire of Egypt to receive the equipment accords strangely with the violent opposition which that country extended to the acceptance by Iraq of the offer of U.S. military aid. It is difficult to ascertain what has now made Egypt change her mind. No doubt in common with the other newly suppliant and pliant Arab states, she thought that if Iraq is being made strong, then she too must abandon her anti-Western prejudices and also accept arms. One would have to be very naive indeed not to believe that similar motives of jealousy and fear of their colleagues in the Arab League have not prompted the other states, who are now ready to enjoy the bounty of the State Department.

If this be so, it is indeed an interesting advance commentary on the futility of the whole sorry policy to which America now appears to be committed. Does she really believe that she will be able to weld these jealous, intense rivals into a bloc which will serve any useful function in the creation of a Mediterranean and Middle East defence zone? Past experience is clearly an indication that these states know no loyalty towards their benefactors. Theirs is an utterly opportunistic policy and that policy, in its turn, is distorted by internal hatreds and dissensions.

Israel can only look upon this latest turn of events with grave anxiety. It is not difficult to foresee at least one of the conditions which these Arab states will concern for the acceptance of American arms. For reasons of prestige alone, they will insist that they be placed at least on a level with Iraq and be put in a position where they can announce that, like her, they are receiving their new weapons without any strings attached. Egypt, the object of Iraq's challenge for supremacy in the Arab League, will certainly not consent to be treated in any other way. An interesting sidelight on this is shown by Turkey's present irritation with the United States at the fact that she, as a solid ally of the West, had to enter into many undertakings while Iraq now receives carte blanche.

Against this predicated step-up of the Middle East arms race, Israel is asked to rely upon the Tripartite Agreement of 1950. But this serious disturbance of the balance of power between Israel and her Arab neighbours by the most powerful signatory of that agreement, hardly increase confidence either in the value of the agreement as a deterrent to aggression, or in its speedy and effective invocation should such aggression take place.

Should new tendencies fructify into tangible results, they will only aggravate the dangers in the Middle East and increase the tensions there to breaking point. This, in itself, is hardly a situation which is calculated to strengthen the area against external aggression where there is only one factor determining the improvement of the economic and social conditions in the area.

At present, there is a grave danger that any upheaval in the Middle East may well result in a mass rising of whole populations against the pseudo-democratic governments which are becoming increasingly identified in the popular eye with the West. In such circumstances, the role played by American arms may well parallel the decisive and catastrophic use that similar aid was put to in China only a few years ago.

The Week in the Knesset

Interpreting Parliamentary Immunity

By GERDA LUFT
PARLIAMENTARY immunity serves two purposes: it should give the House security to carry on its work, and it should shield the individual Member from prosecution for action carried out in the course of his Parliamentary duties.

The Knesset as an institution has a supreme interest in upholding Parliamentary immunity. It protects the system of open debate. It makes certain that the executive will not use the administrative machinery to bring pressure on members and will be unable to change the composition of the House by prosecuting representatives for acts done in their Parliamentary capacity. Without Parliamentary immunity, the Knesset could never be sure of all members being able to attend sessions.

The individual Member, too, Parliamentary immunity is one of the main incentives for him to do his Parliamentary work without interference. His political freedom is anchored to a large extent in the institution of immunity. The Knesset must therefore be very careful if it is touched.

But although legally speaking Knesset Members may not be prosecuted for any offence, in practice, immunity should only be extended to political actions. It does not mean that Knesset Members are allowed to be less than that. Criminals cannot be absolved by the law. It is taken for granted that a citizen called upon to represent a section of the community in Parliament will not steal or cheat. It is taken for granted, too, that if he transgresses the law, he will be punished as any ordinary citizen. The very notion of law and of immunity is based on the distinction between political and civil offences.

Legal Procedure

Since Knesset Members in Israel may not be prosecuted even when the House adjourns, the government must move against a Knesset Member for a civil offence only when Parliament is dissolved for elections. Therefore, the authorities had no possibility of opening proceedings against a Knesset Member who was responsible for a heavy traffic accident, for example, before the election. Molon, for his habit of seeing strikers where other folk see only weeds, Bud Molon has cattle-raising in his bones; he talks pure Steinbeck. And he also talks pure

"Just quit grousing' there's no good mines here, an' take a look what God gave you." Beef-contract miners, you know, Allis-Chalmers, etc., have been forced to consider the problem on its merits without being afraid of party repercussions. The Lorincz case, on the contrary, was dealt with in an atmosphere born of party interests and by the mechanics. Knowledge that offences against currency regulations are leniently handled not only by the citizens but often also by the authorities.

Perhaps the most astonishing feature of the proceeding in the Knesset committee was its failure to consider the problem of waiving Mr. Lorincz's immunity, and a readiness to do so on Mr. Lorincz's part would not have cleared the air. It was settled without convening the Knesset committee and this is a pity, as in such an atmosphere of political accusations, the House would have been forced to consider the problem on its merits without being afraid of party repercussions. The Lorincz case, on the contrary, was dealt with in an atmosphere born of the mechanics. Knowledge that offences against currency regulations are leniently handled not only by the citizens but often also by the authorities.

"course, we gotter plan on a smaller scale than in the States" growled Bud, who took leave from being Regional Head of the U.S. Land Management Bureau. "I've had 2 million acres of Missouri Valley to worry about. But it's the same problem. Get your hands on the dirt, feel the rain, and thank God for the darned fine grass growin' here."

He said much the same things

MUSICAL DIARY
THE Tuesday and Wednesday evening concerts featured very conventional programmes. The box-office appeal of Beethoven music, which alone seems to be able to fill the halls of Jerusalem (the YMCA auditorium was nearly empty for the opening concert of Jewish musicians this month) must have accounted for picking an all-Beethoven programme for Kol Yisrael this time, under the baton of Heinz Freudenthal.

The event was Zvi Zeitlin's performance of the violin concerto, which was wonderful. The piano and the development were fine; the tone was mellow and had substance.

Paul Kletzki conducted the ninth in the series of Israel Philharmonic Orchestra subscription concerts at the Edison on Wednesday night. The orchestra, in minor key (Violin Concerto in D-Minor substituted for Schoenberg's "Transfigured Night").

Zadek Skolovsky's debut in Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto in C-Minor was disappointing. The soloist's virtuous touch would have been better suited to the "Emperor" Concerto: the melancholy post-Romantic spirit was missing. Mr. Kletzki's handling of Brahms' Symphony in C-Minor, on the other hand, was most rewarding. It brought out the finer lyrical aspects of the work instead of the heavy German pessimism.

ROTARY RECITAL
THE Nazareth Rotary Club presented an Organ and Song Festival for the benefit of its Community Service Fund at the Baptist Church on Tuesday evening. The programme consisted of works by Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn and Wallon.

Mrs. Milton Murphy charmed the audience with her beautiful, mellown soprano and her good intonation. She was at her best in "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" from Handel's "Messiah." The Right Reverend Khalil S. S. Jamal's achievements on the African organ were remarkable, considering that he is self-taught. He played Wallon's Diapason movement best.

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LeZion Cinema Hall in Rishon LeZion

Mr. Collingwood told me that he had the sessions with the I.P.O. most interesting and stimulating, mainly because they

had now tendencies fructifying into tangible results, they will only aggravate the dangers in the Middle East and increase the tensions there to breaking point. This, in itself, is hardly a situation which is calculated to strengthen the area against external aggression where there is only one factor determining the improvement of the economic and social conditions in the area.

At present, there is a grave danger that any upheaval in the Middle East may well result in a mass rising of whole populations against the pseudo-democratic governments which are becoming increasingly identified in the popular eye with the West. In such circumstances, the role played by American arms may well parallel the decisive and catastrophic use that similar aid was put to in China only a few years ago.

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